What does the definit commonality of Turkish and Native American as the oldest languages prove?

Kaan Arslanoğlu

10 February 2023

SUMMARY

It is known that Turkish has an intense commonality with languages called Indo-European. More precisely, some authors put forward strong evidence of this. And I think I've proven that enough for those who have scientific common sense with the large number of articles I've posted here. In this study, I show the intense commonality of Turkish with Native American languages based on 8 dictionaries. These languages are almost the same as Turkish. According to the Swadesh list of 207 words, I am showing 125 Native American words compatible with Turkish. Since Native Americans left Asia 20,000 years ago, these languages are the oldest in the world. Turkish is also the founding language of Indo-European and Western languages.

INTRODUCTION

There is a widespread belief among Turks that they are related to Native Americans. Part of these is based on intuition and the rest on traditional knowledge. Native American culture is perceived very sympathetic by the Turkish people since there is similarity between two traditions.

On the other hand, many scientific publications showing this partnership exists since 1600s. However, intense discrimination against Indians leads to censorship of these works. The historical hostility against Turks in the West is already known very clearly. With these two factors, information obfuscation

rises to very high levels in "science". On the other hand, would Native Americans like to be related to the Turks, the most cursed people in history? I don't think so, it's another ironic side of the subject!

A recent book-review article might give you a first-hand idea:

"AMERICAN INDIANS AND TURKIC PEOPLE SHARE DEEP ANCESTRY, 2012 (11). Old world roots of cherokee resume book we've known or suspected as much for a long time. American Indians and Turkic peoples of the Altai region of southern Siberia share common ancestors. American scientists **Thomas Jefferson** and **Constantine Rafinesque** were the first to demonstrate this genetic similarity, long before the days of DNA. Now an article in American Journal of Human Genetics has clenched the argument with mitochondrial and Y chromosomal DNA studies.

The groundbreaking citation is: Matthew C. Dulik et al., MITOCHONDRIAL DNA AND Y CHROMOSOME VARIATION PROVIDES EVIDENCE FOR A RECENT COMMON ANCESTRY BETWEEN NATIVE AMERICANS AND INDIGENOUS ALTAIANS, AJHG 90/2, 229-246.

From OLD WORLD ROOTS OF THE CHEROKEE, by **Donald N. Yates**. (…)

Thomas Jefferson thought American Indians were Turks and Tartars coming across the Bering Sea from Asia, while his contemporary John Filson believed them to be Phoenicians. (See Boorstin, Daniel J. The Lost World of Thomas Jefferson, Chicago: U of Chicago P, 1993.)"

And the article continues so: "How long will it take American history books to catch up to this new proof? We predict: never. The jingoistic Smithsonian has its own versions of things and these are ingrained into anthropological dogma as deeply as Manifest Destiny. Interestingly, Turkish and Muslim historians

have already entered it as a basic fact of history. They have long claimed American Indians as their genetic cousins.**”** (11)

So, who is this Constantine Samuel Rafinesque-Schmaltz? Wikipedia says: “1783 – 1840) was a French 19th-century polymath born near Constantinople in the Ottoman Empire and self-educated in France. He traveled as a young man in the United States, ultimately settling in Ohio in 1815, where he made notable contributions to botany, zoology, and the study of prehistoric earthworks in North America. He also contributed to the study of ancient Mesoamerican linguistics, in addition to work he had already completed in Europe. (…) Rafinesque was an eccentric and erratic genius. (..) Indeed, he was an outcast in the American scientific community whose submissions were rejected automatically by leading journals. Among his theories were that ancestors of Native Americans had migrated by the Bering Sea from Asia to North America...”

If someone puts forward such gruesome ideas that Native Americans came from Asia, of course, they will be excluded from respectable scientific circles. However, this information is now available in popular journals, let alone scientific publications.

One of the greatest experts in genetic mapping of humanity's ancient migrations is **Anatole Klyosov** (12). He states that European peoples were predominantly created by the R1b gene carriers that migrated from Asia. He says that Proto-Turks are also in this group. Of course, saying this is reason enough for him to be excluded from the "scientific" community. Klyosov calls these peoples the **Arbin** people and their language the **Arbin language** (due to the R1b gene). According to him, it is quite natural that there is a very intense Proto-Turkish in European languages.

But what I am pointing out here is another side of the truth. Turkish speakers are not limited to just R1b. Turkish language family is a very common family that includes up to 10 other genetic groups. Turkish -American Native peoples' language partnership develops mainly over the C and Q haplogroups. These haplogroups are common in East Asian Turkish communities, especially the Kyrgyz.

In this study, I also benefited from a long article by **Abrar Karimullin** published by **Norm Kisamov** (7). As we learned from him, the scientists censored by "science" because they touched on a "very objectionable and sensitive" subject are not limited to the mentioned above. Here is a small list:

Otto Rochrig (1819-1908): A phenomenal similarity between them Otto Rochrig sees in the method of adjective superlative degree formation by repetition of words, unparalleled in other languages, a trait which "is peculiar to only Uralo-Altai family, especially the Türkic languages", that "to our greatest surprise, the same forms exist in the language of **Sioux Indians** which express the external quality of subjects and of the phenomena". So, "sap-sapa" (very black), "sem-sepa" (very beautiful) in the Sioux language in the formation method are identical with Türkic "kap-kara" (very black), "chip-chiber" (very beautiful), "sap-sary" (very yellow), "ap-ak" (very white), etc.

According to Rochrig, the origin of the Türkic words "**khan**", "kagan", "aga" connect with the Sioux words "**Wakan**", where the sound "w" in the Sioux language also usually drops out. Further, O. Rochrig cites other examples which, in his opinion, demonstrate the relationship of the Sioux language with the Türkic. These are words "**ate**" - in Tatar - "**əti**", "ata" - "father", "**ine**" - in Tatar "**ine**", "iney", "eni" - mother, mom: "tete" - in Tatar - "teti" - "breast", "**sosok** (nippel)" in Russian; "**koke**" - in Tatar - "**kuke**" - i.e. "cuckoo", etc.

Stig Wikander (1908-1983): Fairly recently, in the 1967, a Swedish magazine "Ethnos" published an article of an Orientalist from the Upsala University Stig Wikander entitled "Is there Maya group of the language related to the Altaic Family?", with a continuation published in 1970 and 1971. (…) In the above article about the connections of the Mayan language with the Altai languages he writes: "The first time when I heard the talk of Maya Indians, I was stunned with similarity of their language with the Turkish, with similarity of their intonation which just before that I heard in Istanbul. Such an impression certainly could be deceptive. When I started studying the Mayan language, the texts in their language, I immediately encountered a mass of words which looked precisely as Turkish."

Benigno Ferrario (1887-1956): We uncovered one more work which asserted that Wikander was not a first scientists who noticed similarities between Kechua (Quechua) and Türkic languages. On the 19th International congress of Orientalists held in 1935 in Rome, one B.Ferrario delivered a report on possible relationship of the Kechua with Türkic and Altai languages.

Georges Dumezil (1898 - 1986): Kechua language drew attention of the French Orientalist, our contemporary George Dumezel, who authored two articles on comparative study of that language with the Türkic languages. G.Dumezil examined similarity between these languages in the field of numerals. Analyzing alternation of vowels and consonants in these languages, he showed a genetic relationship of the name for the numerals in these languages for numbers from one to six. Then the author turned his attention to the similarity and affinity of these languages in the morphological categories and in lexical examples. Among his examples we see the words which we have already encountered in the Mayan and Sioux languages.

John Josselyn (1638-1672): It turned out that even prior to O.Rochrig, one man noticed that the language of Northern America Indians resembles Türkic languages.

John Macintoch (published in 1844) (13), **Rolando Araujo Solis** (published in 1965): Two more works are also known to discuss the astonishing similarity of the languages of the American Indians, including the Mayan language, with the Türkic languages. One of them belongs to John Macintosh, who in the work published in Washington in 1853 discusses the origin of Northern America Indians and puts forward a genetic relationship of Sioux-Hoka Indian language with the Türkic languages.

And, **Robert Gordon Latham** (1812–1888) (14), **Karl Julius Platzmann** (1832--1902) (15)…

Yes, **Norm Kisamov** states in the presentation of this article: "These cognates, which do not have common IE precursors, demonstrate propagation of the words which already existed in a basic vocabulary 20,000 years ago, before the future Americans commenced their far-flung voyage and 20 millenniums before the discovery that everybody equipped with 2 ears was a proto-Indo-European/Iranian speaker. Technology and events are about to overcome any insular denials."

MATERIAL and METHOD

In this study, I used two dictionaries (1,2) about Maya language; four (3,4,5,6) related to the Athabaskan language; two for the Tlingit language (9,10). I also took words from two separate studies (7,8). I put a (**) sign for precisly related items and a (*) sign for strongly related items. When calculating, I gave full

points to the first and half points to the second. I did not mark, or rate, possibly related items. I have shown Mayan words in orange, Athabaskan words in green, Tlingit ones in purple, Turkish in red, and Turkish-Western common words in black and bold. I did not give reference numbers for reference 1,2 and 3, which I use very often.

COMMON WORDS ACCORDING TO THE SWADESH LIST

I: **mi (Sioux Dacota)** (7) / **min** (7) / **ben, men, (m)** first person singular suffix / I **am, mea** (Latin.), **mene** (Celtic) **- (**)**

you: **xon, xsanyuu** / **sen** **- (*)**

he: **Ø** (this is not 'O', this is zero pronoun as in Turkish), **dii, yen** / **O** (he), **kendi (ken-di)**: own, **onun**: him

who: **ka, kex** (this is compatible with so called "IE" question root '**kwo**'. Like in who, what, where, when etc.) / **kine** (8) / **kim, ki, hankı, hanki** (who, what, which) / **quis, quod, qualis** etc. (Latin) **- (*)**

what: **ka, kex** (this is compatible with so called "IE" question root '**kwo**'. Like in who, what, where, when etc.) / **Kim, ki, hankı, hanki** (who, what, which) / **quis, quod, qualis** etc. (Latin) **- (*)**

how: **xaa, caax** (how many), **xu** / **kaç** (how many) **- (*)**

not: **tleil** / **değil**

all: **tuluis** / **tolu, dolu** (full, very much); **tüm** (whole, all); **topu** (all); **tutar** (total) / **total**

many: hach / coxe / mol, mool (7) / yax / **çok, bol** / **poly, plenty, bahula** (Sanskrit); **felu, wolgo** (Celtic) **- (*)**

few: jach / tsic / **birkaç, az, küçük** (few**, less,** little) / **biccano, bec** (Celtic) **- (*)**

two: ka'atuul / tik (4) / nankayy (5) / niteekk'ee (6) / ich (Sioux), ik (7) / **iki** / **koko, oko** (Celtic) **- (**)**

three: ooxp eel / chaww (5) / **üç**

five: pişka (8) / **beş**

big: noh, nohoch, nuuk, nukuch, nuxib / cha'a (4) / **koca** (big); **yük, yüksek** (huge, high) / **huge, high**

heavy: aal / **ağır** (**grave**, heavy)

small: chichan / tsic, tsiic'i / **küçük** **- (*)**

short: corto (Spanish Turkish), xoot, xuut / **kısga, kısa, kırt** / **short, corto; gerr, kerto** (Celtic) **- (**)**

thin: bek'ech / **bica** (Altaic) (little, thiny, micro) / **micro** **- (*)**

woman: lo'obayan (jung woman) / **bayan** (new Turkish woman, lady ?)

man: xiib / **kişi** (man, woman, person) **- (*)**

man (human)**:** ch'iij / kişua (8) / aen / **kişi** (person, human); **insan** (human); **an** (living being, human, **anima**, animal) **- (*)**

child: le paalo / ciil (boy, young boy) / chil, chila (4) / **bala, çocuk, çağa** / **child, plant** (Celtic) **- (**)**

wife: yataan, ataan / **kadın, hatun** (woman, lady) **- (*)**

mother: na / aan / ine (Sioux), anna (Pennsylvania) (7) / ana, anne / **Anna, nana - (**)**

father: taat, taata / ta / ete'a (4) / ate (Sioux), baba (Caraibes) (7) / **father; ata, tata** (Etrusk, Latin); **tato** (Celtic) **- (**)**

animal: nuun; coghe, caax (male animal) / nunn (5) / ang, an **(animal); koç** (ram**, coach**) **- (*)**

fish: bu'ul (fish gall) / baey, ba, luux / ba (7) / balık **- (*)**

bird: ch'iich / kosh (a kind of bird) (7) / kuş **- (**)**

dog: peek, ch'upul peek / köpek / **kwu** (Celtic)

snake: kaan, kaano / chalan (7) / yılan **- (*)**

tree: che / aas / ağaç / **agacca** (Sanskrit) **- (**)**

forest: k'aax / tic'aa, c'aa / taa (wood) / ağaç (tree), ağaçlık (forest), terek (**tree**), tahta (wood) / **caill** (Celtic) **- (*)**

stick: che / çubuk **- (*)**

fruit: iik / ferik, erik / **fruit**

root: ghahde, ghah / koox / kök **- (**)**

grass: tl'ogh, tae; aets (graze) / ot (grass), otla (graze) **- (*)**

rope: suum / tl'ul, t'luu, luun (line, rope, cord) / sicim (cord, rope); tel; ile, ilik, ula, iliş etc. (**line, link, legare, leauge** etc.) **- (*)**

meat: c'etsen, tsen, t'aats / atxa (food) / et / **meat** **- (*)**

blood: dhekoni (animal blood), ko / pucakan (Macicanni) (7) / kan **- (*)**

fat: tlagh, yighe, xae, ghae / yağ - **(**)**

tail: koowu / kuyruk, kudruk / **cauda** - **(*)**

feather: t'aa / taw / tü, tüy / **ite** (Celtic) - **(**)**

hair: tso'ots / tsighaa, tsi / saxawu, shashaani / saç - **(**)**

ear: xikin, le xikin / guk / kulak (ear), ku (voice, Old Turkish) / **echo; klausta, cluas** (Celtic) - **(*)**

eye: naegge, ggez, ggaets / gats (eye ball) (4) / göz / **okw** "PIE", **eye, auge**, igi (Sumer.) - **(**)**

mouth: chi / zaa / ax'e, xaas / ağız / **os** (Latin.), **aso** (Celtic) - **(**)**

foot: ook, wook / ke, kae / ayak - **(**)**

leg: mook, mooch, ook / bacak - **(*)**

knee: piix / diz (?)

hand: k'ab, lalah k'ab (palma de la mano) / la (4) / bilo (6) / jin / el (hand), bilek (wrist), yen / **lam, olina** (Celtic) - **(*)**

breast: baa / imi (7) / im (suck) (Sioux) / meme (breast), em (suck), bağır (bosom) / **mamma, mammal** etc. - **(**)**

to drink: yuk'ik, uk'ul / isinoonh, idinoonh (6) / yudek, icu (Sioux) (7) / iç, yud, yut, yudum etc. - **(**)**

to eat: janal / (y)aan, yiits / otl (4) / eedonh, k'eehohn (6) / yuta (Sioux) / atxa (food) / İda, ide (Altaic.), ye, yut (eat, swallow) / **edo** (Latin), **eat, ith** (Celtic) - **(**)**

to bite: kapsun (Sioux) / kap (bite) - **(*)**

to spit: **túub, háak túub** / **toox** / **tükür, hak tuu** (spitting exclamation) **- (**)**

to vomit: **xeej, xeeh** / **kus** **- (**)**

to blow: **uust** / **es, esinti** (wind, current) **- (*)**

to breathe: **ch'a'lik** / **soluk** **- (*)**

to laugh: **che'eh** / **kahkaha**

to see: **paakat** / **aka** (8) / **baka** (Altaic.), **bak** (look) / **look, faik** (Celtic) **- (**)**

to hear: **u'uy** / **ts'aan** / **yuis** (8) / **duy, dinle** **- (*)**

to know: **ojel, ohel** / **bil** (7) / **bil**

to think: **tuukul** / **tutank** / **düşün, dank** / **think, denken** (German)

to smell: **úuts', úuts'ben, ch'a' book** / **ıtır** (**odor**), **çubuk** (smoking pipe), **tüt** / **odor** **- (*)**

to die: **yiits, laak, lae** / **yit** (die), **öl, ölüm** **- (*)**

to fight: **ba'ate'el** / **ghae** / **gaaw** / **patak, bat, battal, batur, batrak** (hit, fight, war hero, spear); **kavga** (fight) / **battle, kampf** (German), **cagg** (Celtic) **- (**)**

to hunt: **aen** / **an** (4) / **an, ang** (animal, hunt), **ançı** (hunter) / **hunt** **- (**)**

to cut: **xoot** / **k'ets, k'aac** / **xaas** / **kes, kat** / "PIE" root: **kes**; **cut, caes, sec** etc. **– (**)**

to scratch: **ghaats, dzaac** / **kaz, kazı, kert** / **scratch** **- (*)**

to dig: **xaas** (scrape) / **kaz** (dig), **kazı** (scrape) **- (*)**

to walk: **maan** / **(y)aa** / **yauy** (8) / **yaya** **- (**)**

to come: **taal** / **kil** (7) / **gel**

to lie: tsil'aan / kaa yeit (bedding), yeet.at (bed), aat (lie down) / **yaslan, yat - (**)**

to sit: 0+daa, daa, tl'a#d+daa / tsaat (seat) / **otur; sedir** (seat) / **sit, seat - (*)**

to stand: dak, daks (4) / **dikil - (*)**

to wipe: chuul / **sil - (*)**

to push: tats, tsiy, ggots, tset, aets / **it - (*)**

to count: zii / **say - (*)**

to say: a'al ti, taan / **de** / **tell, dico**

to sing: k'aay / **ıra** (8) / **ay, ait** (to say) / **aio** (Latin - say), **aria** (sing song)

to play: baaxal / aen / **bila, pyala, vilya** (Altaic); **oyna, oyun** / **play, bailar - (*)**

to flow: hóok'ol, wéekel / **ak, akış**

to freze: siis / ten / **buz, don - (*)**

to swell: tuus, tots / x'ees / **şiş - (**)**

sun: k'iin / saa - ti'ni'aan (sunset) / so (6) / k'un (7) / **kün, küneş, gün, güneş** (sun); **tün** (evening), **tan** (dawn), **sol** (fade, wither) / **sun, sol, dawn - (**)**

moon: ujo, uh / na'aay, aa / **ay** / luna, moon - **(*)**

star: xoodzi (comet) / **ıldız, yıldız, dız**

water: ja, ha / tuu, tu, sesi, ses, chuu / pa (7) / **su (sub), bu, but (wet, water) / sub** "PIE"; **uisge** (Celtic); **syuma, suma, subha** (Sanskrit) - **(*)**

rain: ja, ha / **yağ, yağmur** (rain); **su** (water)

river: ja, saasilo / tsawn, tsuti caek, tacaek'e / k'a, tth'itu, tu, chak (4) / tth'echu, juu (5) / ırmak, çay (river, creek); çat (creek junction), su (water, creek), ak, akar (flowing, water) / **river, aqua - (*)**

sea: tu (4) / su (water); talas, talay, teniz, deniz (sea) / **thalassa, dalai** (Sanskrit), **sea**

salt: ta'ab / tuu / tuz **- (*)**

stone: tsae, ts'es / te / taş **- (**)**

cloud: muunyal / pulut (smoke) (7) / bulut / **nebula, cloud, kommol** (Celtic)

earth: karasu (field, agricultural field) (8) / yer **(earth);** torpak, toprak **(terra);** kara **(ground)** / **ground, ager, terra** etc.

sky: sam ch'ooh (azul cielo) (ch'oh > gök: blue, blue sky) / yokkokk'a (6) / gök **- (**)**

wind: ts'ii / esinti

ice: siis / ten / ten (4) / buz, don **- (*)**

smoke: buuts / ts'uuts (smoking), dogh / bulut (cloud), buğu (mist), tüt (smoke, smoking), duman (smoke) / **toit** (Celtic) **- (**)**

fire: k'aak / yaac / ghel / taa / yak (fire, ignite); kala (Altaic – warm, fire); od (fire) / **calorie, coal, ignite** etc. / **tan, aed** (Celtic) **- (**)**

ash: its'iis / xoost (burned material), k'elt / köz (ember); is (soot); ot, od (fire), kül (ash) / **ash, soot - (*)**

to burn: chuuh, tóok / k'aan, k'on (4) / por (Kechua) / tutuştur (fire, ignite); yan, yanık (burn); parla, bur (flame) **- (*)**

mountain: daa, taa, t'aa (top of the hill, at the summit, peak) / dghelaay / ddaw (5), tay (hill) (5) / tepek (8) / **dağ, tay; tepe** (hill, peek, **top**) **- (**)**

red: k'aan / del, t'el / x'aan / **al** (red), **kızıl, kan** (blood) (?)

white: sak / lakk'u (6) / aak (7) / **ak** **- (*)**

night: aak'ab, ook'in / töö / **tün, akşam** **- (*)**

day: kiin, agin / dzaen / tae / **kün, gün** (day); **doğ** (sun rise, **dawn**) / **dawn, tagen** (German), **day, dia** (Celtic) **- (**)**

year: yuul (period of time) / ilu (8) / **yıl, yır / year**

warm: chokoh, k'iilkab / **sıcak, kala** (Altaic. – warm) / **cheh** (Celtic) **- (*)**

cold: sisi, siiskun / sogh, zogh (freeze) / **soğuk** / **ouxto, ougros** (Celtic) **- (**)**

full: tl'iit, tlet / **dolu** **- (**)**

new: yash (green, new) (7) / yees (young, new) / **yaş** (fresh); **yaşıl, yeşil** (green) **- (**)**

bad: baedze / **bet** (Altaic) / **bad** **- (*)**

dirty: kiirits / **kir, kirli** **- (**)**

straight: toh, taats / dikinde (upright) / **doğru, dik** / **s-traight < doğru** ('S' law), **diriuch** (Celtic)

round: woolis / **dola**

near: xan, jixan / **yan, yakın** **- (*)**

far: u, zaadi, ozuye / **uz, uzak** **- (*)**

right: sa (alive, allright), zuu (right direction) / sağ (right, right direction, alive) - **(*)**

at: ti / de, da / **da** (Celtic) - **(*)**

in: ich (7) / iç - **(*)**

with: el / ile / **le** (Celtic)

and: el / ile - **(*)**

name: oos (6) / saay, saa / isim, san - **(*)**

SOME COMMON WORDS NOT INCLUDED IN SWADESH LİST

beach, shore: jaal ja'o, haal ha'o, yeek / yalı, yaka

top: yook'ol / yüksek

ax: baat / balta

bag: pooj, pawo, ba / bağ, bohça

village: kaajal, kayax, kae / köy

read: xook / oku

god: nek'eltaeni, tae, ut'ahwdilt'aeyi, dikaankaavu / Tengri, Tanrı, Dengir

hardwood: ggac / ağaç

ache: ggaac / acı, ağrı

edge, side: k'aan / kenar

bear: (y)an, xay, c'ayaali / ayı, ayuan

branch: dlax, dela, delacii / **dal**

warrior: yiits / **yiğit**

winter: xay / **kış, kışay**

write: tsiic / **çizik**

cry: tsagh / **ağla**

skull: ts'en, tsi / **tas**

slap: kaat / **tokat**

slip, slide, skate: gaac, kae / **kay**

scarf: zagh, t'aal ts'alniigi / **şal**

scrotum: ghaeze zes, ghaes / **kese**

self: dii / **kendi**

sorry: zen / **üzüntü**

spoon skaa, kaa.skaa / **kaşık**

stuck: t'uut / **tut, tutkal**

uncle: taay / **dayı**

upright, upwards: tgge, dak, dikinde / **dik**

rosehip: ncuus, cuus / **kuşburnu**

saliva: sae, zaek / **salya**

gunny sack: alcesi stl'uuni – tl'uu / **tulum**

sag: tsaak / **sark**

sap: si, zic / su

saw: ghos, tl’en / kes, dilen

he said something wrong, inappropriate: yel, (y)aa / yalan **(lie)**

scatter: da da+d / dağıl

peninsula: daa / ada

island: aa / ada

penis: tsogge, tsok / sik

pot: ts’es / tas

predict: zen / san

question exclamation: (n)en / ne

abdominal muscles: caggas, ggas / kas, karın kası

needle: tl’aa / delici

tree squirel’s nest: dligi nuule, dlic / delik

now: dii, dei / imdi, şimdi

ten: ts’en / on

out: ts’uzaa, ts’i ditts’i / dış

own: aen, dii / kendi

pace: nilnaayax, (y)aa / ayak, yaya

jump: tlet / atla

light: kaa, k’aan, kon / kandil

mind: iin / an

mirror: aen / ayna

month: n'aay, aa, saa / ay

horse: xoos, xaas / kısrak

injured, handicapped, crippled: saat / sakat

fork: cot / çatal

fry: coz / kız, kızart

goose: xax / kaz

cough: kos, kax / öksür

graze: aets / ot, otla

face: bet / bet

female: ts'ae / dişi

fix: yaak / ek, ekle

eyebrow: gha / kaş

canoe: kae / kayık

arrow: k'o / ok

basin: tth'ok / tekne

front: ntha / önde

strenght: teya, tiy, tiye / dayan

weapon: ba'aootayon / batrak (spear)

end: cunqa (Kechua) / **son**

front: onenie / **ön**

call: saa, xoox, aawa / **seslen, çağır, avaz**

meal: aşua / **aş**

go: goot / **git**

high: yok / **yük, yüksek**

drill: tulaa / **del**

CONCLUSION

According to the Swadesh list of 207 items, 125 basic words are compatible with each other. There are 37 definit congruent and 57 strongly congruent items. In most of the words that show Turkish-Native American partnership, the different Native American languages words are also similar. According to this situation, at least 32 percent commonality was found with the most pessimistic estimation. If a special comparison were made with Turkish dialects close to Siberia, this rate would undoubtedly increase significantly. For peoples separated 20,000 years ago, these rates are very high, which means conclusive evidence.

REFERENCES:

1- Mayan – Spanish Dictionary : https://aulex.org/es-myn/

2- Yucatec Maya – English Dictionary :

https://www.translate.com/english-yucatec_maya

3- James Kari, Ahtna Athabaskan Dictionary, Alaska Native Language Center , University of Alaska Fairbanks , 1990

4- James Kari, Lower Tanana Athabaskan Dictionary, Alaska Native Language Center, 1994

5- Han Gwich'in Athapaskan Noun Dictionary, 1978

6- Junior Dictionary for Koyukan Athabaskan, National Bilingual Materials Development Center, Tupou L. Pulu, Mary L. Pope, J. Leslie Boffa, Rita E. Hughes, 1978 ?

7- Abrar Karimullin, Turkic and American Indian, 1995 :

http://s155239215.onlinehome.us/turkic/67Amerind/KarimullinPrototurks1En.htm

8- Tahsin Mayatepek, Mayatepek Raporları, 1932-1938

9-

https://www.sealaskaheritage.org/programs/Language%20Resources/Tlingit_dictionary_web.pdf?fbclid=IwAR0SL3dt0guQTOTAJpw61rXnX1Fwov7ugflniMqt-PHbTnMtsW7G8MhGvww

10-

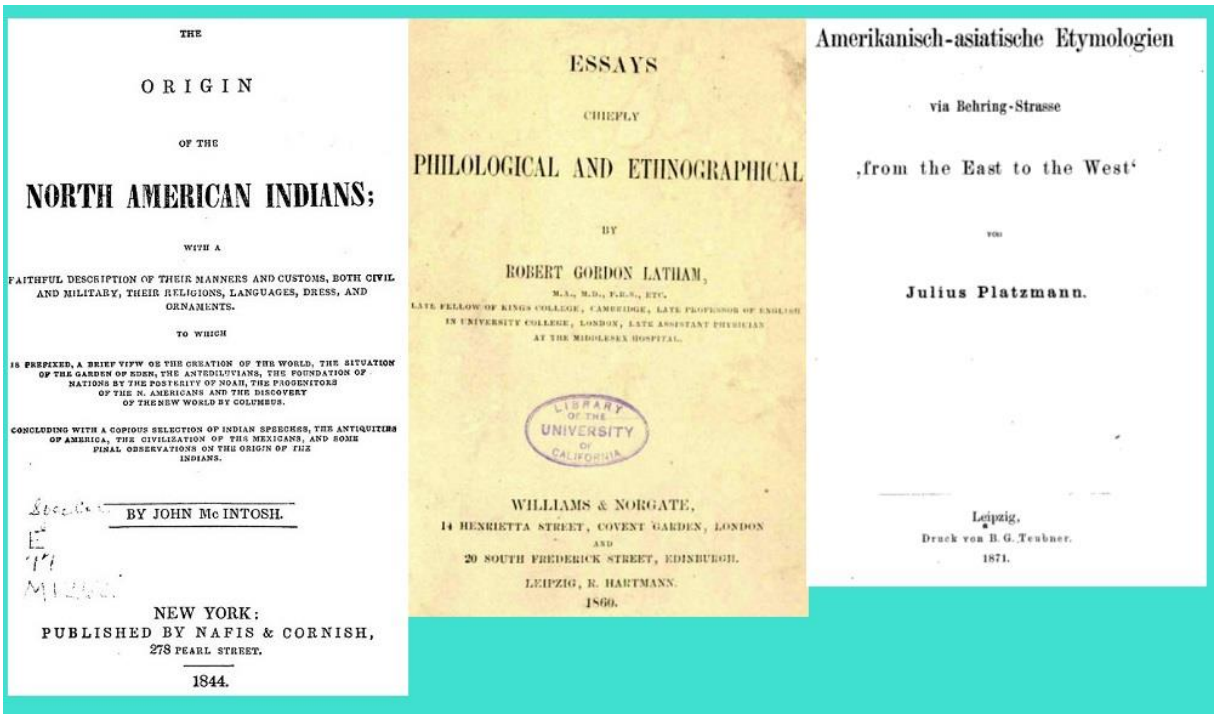
https://tlingitlanguage.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/tlingit-dictionary.pdf?fbclid=IwAR0HQtNpCLDBiiAtr3xDr1yBBqslDKfvG0QPUWV1AV0AmDzZefn5J7QX82I

11- https://dnaconsultants.com/american-indians-and-turkic-people-share-deep-ancestry/

12- Discussion with Anatole Klyosov on an article I wrote about Proto-Turkish at the root of Western languages

https://www.academia.edu/72572431/Discussion_with_Anatole_Klyosov_on_an_article_I_wrote_about_Proto_Turkish_at_the_root_of_Western_languages

13, 14, 15:



THE

ORIGIN

OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS;

WITH A

FAITHFUL DESCRIPTION OF THEIR MANNERS AND CUSTOMS, BOTH CIVIL AND MILITARY, THEIR RELIGIONS, LANGUAGES, DRESS, AND ORNAMENTS.

TO WHICH

IS PREFIXED, A BRIEF VIEW OF THE CREATION OF THE WORLD, THE SITUATION OF THE GARDEN OF EDEN, THE ANTEDILUVIANS, THE FOUNDATION OF NATIONS BY THE POSTERITY OF NOAH, THE PROGENITORS OF THE N. AMERICANS AND THE DISCOVERY OF THE NEW WORLD BY COLUMBUS.

CONCLUDING WITH A COPIOUS SELECTION OF INDIAN SPEECHES, THE ANTIQUITIES OF AMERICA, THE CIVILIZATION OF THE MEXICANS, AND SOME FINAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE ORIGIN OF THE INDIANS.

BY JOHN Mc INTOSH.

NEW YORK:
PUBLISHED BY NAFIS & CORNISH,
278 PEARL STREET.

1844.

ESSAYS

CHIEFLY

PHILOLOGICAL AND ETHNOGRAPHICAL

BY

ROBERT GORDON LATHAM,

M.A., M.D., F.R.S., ETC.

LATE FELLOW OF KINGS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE; LATE PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH IN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON; LATE ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN AT THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

WILLIAMS & NORGATE,
14 HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON
AND
20 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET, EDINBURGH.

LEIPZIG, R. HARTMANN.

1860.

Amerikanisch-asiatische Etymologien

via Behring-Strasse

‚from the East to the West'

von

Julius Platzmann.

Leipzig,
Druck von B. G. Teubner.
1871.